

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.

Vol. VI.

Hallowell, (Maine,) Tuesday, April 17, 1838.

No. 10.

THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1838

Prevention of Garget.

An experienced farmer in Litchfield informs us that the custom of putting tar between the horns and on the noses of cattle in the months of March or April, is a sure preventive of the disease known in this vicinity by the name of Garget.

His long experience in the use of this article for the above purpose warrants him in recommending it; and as it is a cheap thing, and easily applied, we hope it will be attended to. The garget in cows shows itself by swelling and inflammation in the udder, which becomes hardened. The milk is bloody and coagulated in part; and sometimes the udder becomes so changed, that it will not secrete milk properly—and the cow is ruined for dairy purposes.

In the first stages it is cured by giving the poke, or as it is called Garget root; but if it can be prevented by so simple a process as the above, it ought to be generally known. The fact is important, although we may not be able to explain the mode of its operation.

Smoking the Grain Worm.

A friend in Gardiner thinks that it will be well to give the farmers a hint on this subject. He says that all insects are much annoyed by the smoke of burning cow-dung, and he suggests the burning of this substance in and about wheat fields, when the wheat is in blossom, for the purpose of driving away the fly which deposits the grain worm. This hint is worth attending to. The substance mentioned does not blaze when burning, is easily obtained, will continue to smoke until all consumed, and may effect the object in many spots, if not in the whole field.

Challenge to Immortal Combat.

We would refer our readers to the challenge of our worthy friend J. H. J., published in our last number. We hope you will all have courage to accept. We will be a second to all of you, and see fair play. Let your weapons be practical common sense, and your field the Maine Farmer.—Choose your own distance.

Geological Survey of Maine.

The second report on the Geology of Maine has been published.

It is an 8vo. of 168 pages, and does not include the report of the Geology of the public lands, which will be published by itself in the course of the summer.

The plan laid down by Dr. Jackson, was first to explore the boundaries of the State. This has been accomplished as far as practicable. We say as far as practicable, for we are so unfortunate as to be left without a boundary, on one side. The region of the St. Croix & St. John's river on the east,—our indented sea coast, on the South,—and a part of the boundary between Maine and New-Hampshire on the West, has been traversed, and the various rock formations and minerals which presented themselves, carefully noted and reported upon.

The Penobscot river has in part been explored, as well as other routes over which it became necessary to pass while proceeding across the State from point to point. Thus a great outline has been explored, comprising three sides of the State, and when it is considered that our territory comprises more in extent within what we consider our lawful and just bounds, than all the rest of New-England put together,—it has been no small performance to accomplish in two summers. With the exception of a part, we do not think that the second Report present quite so connected a chain of survey as the first, nor is it possible from the nature of the routes taken that it should.

After leaving the sea coast at Kittery and passing up the Western boundary for a time, it became necessary to strike across the country in order to enter upon the exploration of the public lands in the eastern section.

The Report, and indeed the examination, must have been more varied, and therefore seemingly more desultory than when pursuing the observation on the seacoast, and detailing each mile in succession, as the Geologist progressed in his course.

Much interesting information is brought forward, and many very useful discoveries made, which corroborates the idea that we have ever labored to inculcate—viz. that Maine is as rich in her mineral treasures as any other State in the Union.

The part of the Report which more immediately concerns the farmer, is the gratifying intelligence of the numerous discoveries of lime throughout her borders, sufficiently pure in almost every instance for the purposes of Agriculture. How can we better show our gratitude to Heaven for thus placing such an indispensable article so abundantly in our pathway, than by using it with all due diligence and industry?

We shall from time to time give extracts from the Report, especially from that part relating more particularly to Agriculture. In the mean time we would mention that every town in the State is entitled to two copies, and every Representative was or is to be furnished with several copies for the purpose of distributing them among his constituents, in order that a knowledge of the survey should be disseminated among the people as much as possible. We are aware that there is a prejudice existing in the minds of many against the survey, and some grudge the money that it costs. But we trust a candid consideration will convince such, that it is a useful expenditure. The Almighty has made us dependent upon the use of the elements of this world for all of our temporal comforts and conveniences.—A proper use of them is essential to our very existence; and the accumulation of them, in some shape or other, constitutes what we call property or wealth. We have become a separate and an independent State. It is a duty which every one owes himself, his country, and even his Maker, to aid in promoting and elevating the social happiness and prosperity of the State and country to which he belongs. To do this effectually, it is incumbent on him to understand what he is—where he is placed—and what are the resources which can be brought into action for the promotion of the good of society, and the accumulation of those necessa-

ry comforts so essential to the welfare of the community.

Hence the utility of such surveys. They not only show us our strength, but our weakness.—They tell us what we have to rely upon, and what we can exchange with others for those articles which they have, and we need.

We should first know all these things ourselves, and when they become known to the rest of the world, we shall take our proper rank among the nations of the earth and be entitled to the respect and consideration of the world. And when the natural resources and riches of Maine shall be fully explored and known, need she fear falling in the scale? Will she not rise high? Young though she is, and despised though she may at present be, when all her strength shall be developed, and her moral and mental energies expanded in proportion to the extent of the blessings which God has showered upon her, she can, she must, she will command the respect and homage of all intelligent men.

Surveys of this kind are but the means, the humble instruments to bring about such a desirable event. When such are to be the inevitable results, the cost can be but of minor consequence.

The following is a description of the only Smelting Furnace that we know of in the State.

"In the town of Shapleigh, there is an extensive bed of excellent iron ore, running along the borders of Newfield upon the Little Ossipee river; and there, a small but good blast furnace has been erected by a Portsmouth Company, and from 1 to 1 1/2 tons of iron are manufactured daily, while the furnace is in blast. This ore yields about 40 per cent. of metal which is of good quality, and capable of being converted into bar iron and steel. I have had an opportunity of collecting some statistical information respecting these works, which is here presented.

The furnace belongs to a corporation called the Shapleigh Iron Company. It is situated upon the banks of the Little Ossipee river in Newfield, and was erected last year, under the superintendance of the experienced iron master, Thomas O. Bates, Esq. of Bridgewater, Mass. The cost of the furnace and buildings was \$13,000 when completed. It is lined with English fire-brick, and the hearth is of Talcose slate from Smithfield, R. I. It was put in blast for the first time, on the 14th of January last, and by some accident the charge became chilled, so that the operations were arrested until the present year; when on the 9th of August, it was again put in order and set at work, one thousand tons of the ore having, in the mean time, been collected. About 800 tons were on hand at the time when I visited the works. The charge for smelting is as follows :

4 boxes of bog ore,

10 bushels of charcoal, or 5 baskets.

Eight bushels of clam shells are used per diem as a flux. There are 20 charges as above. The quantity of iron obtained from it *per diem* is 2,400 lbs. and the castings are made twice a day, the metal being drawn into pig iron.

At the time when I visited the works, the furnace had not attained its full blast, and but 2,400 pounds of ore were smelted, which gave half a ton of pig iron daily. Charcoal made from hard wood costs 6 cents per bushel, but it is supposed that it may be obtained for a less price, when people in the vicinity have become accustomed to preparing it.

I have lately received from Messrs. Samuel Huse & Co. who are proprietors concerned in this furnace, the following statistical facts.

NEWBURYPORT, Dec. 20, 1837.

Sir—As we have now had more time to ascertain the qualities of the bed of ore, we have been engaged in working at Shapleigh, in the county of York, State of Maine, we will endeavor to give you as nearly a correct account of our results, as is practicable at this date. We will sincerely say that, in consequence of the ore working somewhat differently from the ores that have been found in Massachusetts, we have had some difficulties to encounter, which have prevented our complying with your request at an earlier period, and perhaps will not be sufficiently correct, in all the statements we shall make, for you to give as a correct data for others to build upon—but we give you the rate of the working of the furnace for the last thirty days, and you can draw your own conclusions.

The average amount of ore has been about one hundred and twenty boxes for 24 hours—weight per box 60 lbs.—7200 lbs. Coal 120 baskets, equal to 260 bushels. Nett amount of iron from the above ore, one and a half tons per day, or in thirty days 45 tons.

The quality of the ore is considered as good as any in the New-England States, and much resembles that found in the State of New Jersey. This furnace is not of the largest class, as we did not think, at the time we erected this, the quantity of ore in our vicinity sufficiently large to justify one of that description. We have since discovered traces of more ore, which will increase the quantity sufficiently for this, and perhaps another furnace, for some years—but not so extensive a bed as may be found in some other parts of the United States. Any further information you may wish, we shall be pleased to communicate. The furnace is now out of blast, after making a blast of seventeen weeks, and will probably remain so for about sixty days, as the season is rather unfavorable for the commencement of new operations. Respectfully yours,

SAMUEL HUSE & CO."

The following premiums, as proposed by the Standing Committees, are offered by the Ken. Co. Ag. Society for the year 1838, under the same regulations as last year, which are republished below.

PREMIUMS ON CROPS.

For the best crop of Summer wheat, on not less than one acre of land, one volume of Maine Farmer and	\$4 00
" best crop of Indian Corn on not less than one acre of land	5 00
" best crop of Barley do	4 00
" 2d do do one vol. Maine Farmer and	1 50
" best crop of Summer or Winter Rye not less than one acre of land	3 00
" 2d do do	2 00
" best crop of Flax on not less than 1-4 of an acre of land	3 00
" best crop of White Beans on not less than 1-2 of an acre, one vol. of Maine Farmer and	3 00
" 2d do do	2 00
" best crop of Peas on not less than 1-2 an acre	2 00
" best crop of Oats and Peas on not less than one acre, one vol. Maine Farmer and	1 50
" 2d do do	2 00
" best crop of Oats on one acre of land	3 00
" 2d do do	2 00
" greatest crop of White Mustard raised on any one farm	2 00
" best crop of Buck Wheat on not less than one acre of land	3 00
" 2d do do	2 00
" best crop of Indian Wheat on not less than 1-2 of an acre	3 00
" 2d do do	2 00
" best crop of Ruta Baga seed	1 50
" 2d do do	1 00
" best crop Ruta Baga on not less than one acre of land	5 00
" 2d do do	4 00
" best do on 1-2 acre of land	3 00
" 2d do do	2 00
" best do on 1-4 acre land	1 50
" best crop of Potatoes on one acre of land	4 00
" 2d do do	3 00
" 3d do do	2 00

" best crop of Mangel Wurtzel on 1-2 acre of land	3 00
" best do do on 1-4 of an acre	2 00
" best do do on 1-8 acre of land	1 50
" greatest quantity of Sugar Beet raised on any one farm	3 00
" 2d do do	2 00
" best crop Carrots on 1-4 acre land	2 00
" 2d do do one vol. Maine Farmer	1 00
" best crop Flat Turnips on not less than 1-4 acre land	2 00
" 2d do do	1 00
" best specimen of Pears (seedling or native for which a premium has not been given by the Society,) 1-2 bushel	1 00
" best variety of Fall Pears for which a premium has not been given by the Society, one bushel	1 00
" best Winter do do	1 00
" best specimen of Apples (seedling or native, with same limitations as last) one bushel	1 00
" best variety of Winter apples for which a premium has not been given by this Society, one bushel	1 00
do do Fall Apples, one bushel	1 00
" best specimen of grapes, 10 lbs.	1 00
" best specimen of Water Mellons not less than 1 doz.	0 50
" best do Musk Mellons	0 50
" greatest quantity of Honey taken up on one farm	1 00
" greatest number of hives of bees produced on one farm	1 00
" greatest quantity of English Hay raised on 2 acres	4 00
" 2d do on 1 acre	3 00
" best specimen of early seed Corn, two dozen ears	1 00

Adjudging Committees.

On Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn, Rye, Peas, Beans, Oats & Peas, Buck Wheat, Indian Wheat and Seed Corn.—John Hains, Readfield, Elijah Snell, Winthrop, Levi Page, Jr. Augusta, Bradford Sawtelle, Sidney.

On Flax, Mustard Seed, Ruta Baga Seed, Hives of Bees, Honey and Hay.—Moses B. Sears, Winthrop, Alton Pope, Hallowell, Otis Norris, Monmouth, Lewis Chase, Fayette.

On Potatoes, Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Sugar Beets, Carrots and Flat Turnips.—Wadsworth Foster, Winthrop, Alvah Wadsworth, Hallowell, Ezekiel Small, Vassalborough, David Wheelock, Readfield.

On Grapes, Pears, Apples and Mellons.—Alden Sampson, Hallowell, Francis Fuller, Winthrop, Jerre Page, Readfield, Joseph Dummer, Augusta.

It has been heretofore stated, and may with propriety be repeated, that the object of the Society is not to encourage the raising of great crops at great expense, but economical, systematic and profitable farming. It is therefore enjoined upon adjudging Committees, not unconditionally to award premiums to those who raise the greatest crops, but to those who by a judicious and systematic course of cultivation, founded upon correct principles, succeed in obtaining the *most profitable crops*. Competitors for premiums are also reminded that no persons can be entitled to premiums unless they furnish the adjudging Committees with a clear and detailed account of the course of cultivation pursued in raising the crop, the kind and quantity of seed, the kind of soil on which it was grown, the kind and quantity of manure applied, and as near as may be, the previous condition of the land, and the kind and quantity of crops for the three preceding years. They must also produce such evidence as the Committee shall deem satisfactory, of the amount and expense of the crop for which a premium is claimed. The statement whose outlines are above delineated, should be made in proper form to be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and for publication in the Maine Farmer. It will be observed that but one premium is this year offered on Wheat.

This is done from a belief that the Bounty offered by the State is *amply sufficient*, and therefore, that the funds of the Society may be more properly applied to other objects. One however is offered sufficiently liberal to compensate those who succeed in raising good crops, for preparing and giving to the Committee, and through them to the public, a statement of the mode of cultivation by which they were produced.

As every year's experience shows more and more clearly the great comparative value of root crops, both as regards the cost of their production and their unquestionable excellence as food for all kinds of stock, a very liberal amount is therefore offered in premiums on them, with an earnest wish that a large increase in the amount produced may be the happy result.

ON STOCK.

For the best entire Horse that shall stand for the use of Mares during the season of 1838, in this County.

For the best breeding Mare

\$4 00

For the best yoke of Working Oxen

2 00

2d best do do

4 00

3d best do do

3 00

For the best team of Working Oxen from the farms in any one town, not less than ten yokes

2 00

2d do do do

10 00

For the best milch Cow, having regard to general properties

7 00

2d best do do

3 00

3d best do do

2 00

For the best Bull not less than two years old to be kept during the season for the use of Cows, in this County,

1 00

1 vol. Maine Farmer and

3 00

2d best do 1 vol. Maine Farmer and

2 00

For the best yearling Bull

2 50

For the best Bull Calf 1 vol. Me. Far. and

0 50

For the best pair 3 years old Steers

2 00

2d best do do

1 00

For the best pair 2 years old Steers

2 00

2d best do do

1 00

For the best pair of yearling Steers

1 00

For the best Heifer Calf

2 00

2d best do do

1 00

For the best 2 years old Heifer

2 00

2d best do do

1 50

For the best pair of Fat Oxen, fattened at the least expense

1 00

1 vol. Me. Farmer and

2 00

For the best flock of Merino Ewes, not less than 10 in number

3 00

For the best Dishley Ewes, not less than 3 in number

2 00

For the best South Down Ewe

2 00

For the best full blood Merino Buck

2 00

For the best full blood Dishley Buck

2 00

For the best full blood South Down Buck

2 00

For the best specimen of Lambs, 4 in number produced from any cross that will give in mutton and wool, the most profitable breed of Sheep

5 00

2d best do do do do

3 00

For the best Boar which shall be brought from a neighboring State, and to be kept in this County until the 1st of April, 1839

5 00

For the best Boar raised in the County, and kept as above

1 00

For the best breeding Sow, not less than one year old, to be kept in the County one year

1 00

1 vol. Maine Farmer and

2 00

2d best to be kept as above

2 00

For the best litter of Pigs, not less than 6

3 00

2d best do do

2 00

PLoughing Match. To the person who shall plough 1-8 of an acre of sward-land in the best manner, at the least expense in suitable time without injuring his team,

1 00

1 Plough

3 00

Ploughman

2 00

Driver

1 50

2d best do do do

2 50

Plough

1 50

Ploughman

1 00

Driver

0 50

3d best do do do

2 00

Plough

1 00

Ploughman

0 50

Driver

On Fat Cattle.—Elisha Kent, Readfield; Elias Gove, Readfield; Columbus Fairbanks, Winthrop.

On Sheep.—William Howland, Vassalborough; John Fairbands, Winthrop; William Rice, Monmouth.

On Swine.—Moses Tabor, Vassalborough; Salmon Rockwood, Augusta; John Hawkes, Hallowell.

Ploughing Match.—Benjamin H. Cushman Readfield; Eben Freeman, Monmouth; Benjamin Palmer, Fayette.

Competitors for premiums on all animals must present to the adjudging Committee, before the examination, a written statement of the breed and age of their animals, the kind of keeping they have received, by whom reared, the general system pursued in breeding, rearing and training, the difference of expense compared with the common method of rearing stock, and their qualities for labor, the dairy, fattening, or for other purposes.

It is recommended to the Committee on Working Oxen and Steers to have particular reference to the discipline and the ease with which they perform their draught. It is also recommended to the Committee on the Ploughing Match to have very especial reference to the training of the teams, the ease and suitable length of time with which they perform their labor, and the workmanlike manner in which the furrows are cut and turned.

Elegant Ploughs and Cultivators.

If we may be pardoned for calling a plough elegant, we would state, that we yesterday examined a lot, manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester, Mass., which exhibited a little the most skill, neatness and elegance, of any thing that we have ever seen. We thought that there were made pretty good ploughs in Maine, and indeed there have been some excellent models exhibited at our Cattle Shows, but we are constrained to say that for finish and proportion, the above collection go beyond them. Our plough manufacturers must rouse up or lose the field.

There were some Cultivators among them, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the farmer. The Cultivator is coming rapidly into use among us, and every farmer who once obtains one will not be willing to be without it again. They are admirable for pulverizing the ground, and covering the seed when sowing; and as these were made so as to expand or contract, they can be successfully used between the rows of such crops as need hoeing.

There were also some side-hill ploughs in the same lot. This kind of plough has but recently been introduced among us. It is so constructed that the mould board can be shifted from one side to the other in a few seconds of time, so that you can plough either way.

Its name seems to denote that its use must be confined to ploughing hill sides, but it can be used upon level ground as well as the common plough.

These implements can be had of Mr. R. G. Lincoln, of this town; and those in want will undoubtedly be well satisfied with their bargain should they buy of him. They will also soon be found for sale in most of the principal towns in the State.

For the Maine Farmer.

Mt. Reynold's Account of Smut in Wheat.

No. 1.

To Messrs. Davis and Reymers, — Booksellers in Holborn.

GENTLEMEN: I enclose to you my papers relating to smut. They have been communicated first to my friends, and afterwards, at their desire, to the Society of Arts, &c.; but I thought they might become better known to the public by having a place in your valuable work "De Re Rustica." The saving our corn from destruction is of no small consequence to the public. Every individual is more or less concerned in it, and I trust my method, when fully known, will prove beneficial to the world. Should any thing in these papers want

mending, or explaining, be pleased to point it out to me. I hope they will prove satisfactory to the Editors. My best wishes attend them truly: not doubting that the work De Re Rustica, will merit the thanks and applaue of the public.

I remain, gentlemen, &c. &c.
J. REYNOLDS.

Adisham, Jan. 24th, 1769.

Of Smut, its causes, and pernicious effects on corn; Communicated to the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce. By Mr. JOHN REYNOLDS.

Various are the opinions of men from whence this disorder proceeds. Our best writers on husbandry have given us but very imperfect account of these matters; even what the ingenious Mr. Tull has said, is so confused and intricate that nothing certain can be drawn from his treatise, as any one may see that inspects his chapter of smut and change of individuals; in both which, he has rather perplexed than explained the true cause, which shews him unacquainted with its origin.

Mr. Bradley's conjecture is the best, as being true; but he has taken notice of but one species of smut, though there are certainly two. What he speaks of is that generally called bag smut, which chiefly affects the wheat with blackness; but the other species that affects all the reed tribe together, —I mean Rye, Barley, and Oats, as well as wheat, —called open or loose smut, he is quite silent about, and so indeed are all authors that I have met with on this subject.

Therefore, in order to show the pernicious effects of both these disorders among grain, I shall speak of them more distinctly than has been heretofore done by any one that I know of;—laying this down for a rule, that there are two species of smut, and that both these evils proceed from insects or vermin, and from no other cause whatsoever. However my sentiments may differ from those whose talents are much superior to mine, yet I trust a bare relation of such plain facts as have come to my knowledge, will be acceptable; as I shall speak only from well grounded experience, verified by long practice in husbandry, whereby I am able to give a pretty good account of these matters, and therefore I design to point out both the cause and cure, which I trust will be acceptable to the public.

First, of the open or loose smut, found in the fields, which more or less affects all the reed tribe, and extends itself not only to wheat, but also to Rye, Barley, and Oats,—sometimes to a very high degree, especially in the two last, whereby the crops are very much reduced—according as they happen to be more or less affected with the disease, and is an immense loss to the public.

Yet, great as this evil is, it is almost overlooked and disregarded; for we hear few or no complaints touching this malady from the farmers and land holders. The reason I take to be this: It has long been and still continues a received opinion that this disorder proceeds from some defect in the root, or degeneracy in the grain, naturally liable to these accidents, which no remedy can prevent; and the product being blown away, spent and left in the field, little or none comes into the barn to affect the grain with that blackness the other species does,

—from hence wrong conclusions are drawn, by thinking it harmless, or insignificant in its effects. But this is a great mistake truly; for whatsoever others may think of this matter, I can tell them very plainly, that this blackness is so far from being innocent, or harmless in its effects, as it is generally thought, that it carries those formidable seeds of destruction to the sound grain, whereby we lose a very considerable part of our crops annually, throughout all the reed tribe, according as

the weather proves more or less favorable for propagation; from hence the corn becomes likewise more or less infected, in the next generation—whether it be wheat, rye, barley or oats. From these observations, by way of information, and in order to remove those prejudices, which are very ingenious, let me entreat them to consider that this powerful enemy, loose smut, never fails constantly to make its appearance in the field, when the corn is coming into bloom, and no other marks of the disease are seen at any other time, but when the corn is generating only; a very remarkable circumstance this, which I desire may be particularly observed, because neither accident nor defect can have any manner of hand or share in the cause. Seeing it is so precisely regular in its course, it is evident this disease must proceed from some other natural power, which we may be assured is the work of insects; and for confirmation herein, we need only inspect the mangled figure before us at this season, and there we may behold the fact, and see therein their habitations demolished, broken down and shattered all to pieces—provision gone, the whole ear nearly devoured,—little left but their filthy fragments, now become black, dusty particles, intermixed with the eggs and progeny of these creatures, which brought on the cause. That this is the truth, we may be assured,—because the evil being found in this production, is a sufficient proof from whence this malady comes. Of this any one may be satisfied by the help of a good glass at this season.

From hence we may conclude, that the seeds in this dusty matter are conveyed by the air into the farina of the sound plants at this juncture, when the grain is in a state of mucilage, and establish themselves therein, which in time brings on this disorder, though not apparent till the next generation. Thus we observe this species is indeed more pernicious in its effects than the other, because more universal; and woful experience confirms the fact.

INDIAN WHEAT.—A friend has placed in our hands the following letter from a gentleman in Worcester county, containing directions for the culture of this article:

'I sowed the last of May twelve quarts of Indian wheat on about one acre of plain land—(I prepared the ground and ploughed the seed in as I do English grain)—and in August, before all the berries were entirely ripe, I cradled it while the dew was on, or in lowery weather, so as to prevent its shelling out, and had a man to follow the cradle with a rake, and raked it into small bunches, set them heads up, and pinched them together without binding, and let them stand five or six days if the weather is good, if not, let it stand longer. I then pitched it on to my cart carefully, as it shells very easily, and had a man in my barn to thresh it as fast as I carted it, and as it threshes very easy, a man will thresh 40 or 50 bushels in a day. From the 12 quarts of seed I raised 30 bushels of wheat. I use it for my horses, and they have done as well on it as they have ever done on any other grain. If horses refuse to eat it at first, mix oats with it till they get used to it. It is said to be good for cattle or hogs.'—*Ipswich Register.*

A letter from Laguayra, received at the Philadelphia Exchange, states that on the 15th March, about noon the northern rollers began to set in; the sea broke, in about 15 fathoms of water and did not stop till it went over the walls into the town. About 2 o'clock, they tried to fire signals from the fort for the vessels to put to sea, but the powder wet so fast that they did not succeed until they ran the guns in, pointed them up and fired over the walls. Some few purchased their anchors, and the rest slipped; and had they not been favored with a breeze from the East, there is no doubt but few of them would have missed the beach. There has not been such a sea since 1822, when almost every thing in the harbor was lost.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Directions for making Soap.

According to my promise I send you directions for making Soap, and by following them your female readers may be pretty sure of what they term "good luck."

To make Soap of good quality, you must be very particular in the selection and preparation of the materials—Alkali and Oil.

To prepare the Alkali—take about four bushels of good hard wood or green spruce or hemlock ashes. Spread them on a floor and damp them with water. Make in the heap a cavity and put into it from 6 to 8 quarts of unslacked lime and add as much water as will cause it to slack, when it may be covered with the ashes, and thoroughly mixed. Prepare a large tub with a hole in its side near the bottom, around which place some bricks, stones or bits of wood, and cover with straw or shavings to act as a strainer. The hole in the side being thus guarded and plugged, put in the ashes and lime, and pound them down, leaving room in the tub for three to five gallons of water. Continue to put in water, till the mass is so completely saturated that it will admit no more. When you are ready to use it draw the plug and you will run off a good soap ley, which will readily unite with oil of any kind which is free from salt.

To prepare your Oil,—Take of house grease and boil it on fresh water to wash out the salt, and free the oil from the scraps which are of no use in soap, unless you consider it useful to have the edges of your soap cask covered with maggots, which such matter will generate.

Take of the fat thus prepared or of Tried Tallow twenty pounds to which add 8 or 10 gallons of your ley and heat them till they mix, but boiling is unnecessary. If your ley is good, soap will be formed as soon as the fat is melted. Let the mass remain till it thickens, and if grease remains on the top, add ley a little at a time till the grease disappears. Then take a little of the soap in a dish and add some weak ley to it, and to some in another dish add some water. Let both cool, and you can determine whether to fill up your barrel, with weak ley, strong ley, or water. In either case mix it well.

To make hard soap, is a more complicated process, which I have not time to describe now, but will endeavor to do it at a future time. F.

A COMMON PLACE IGNORAMUS.
Conversation between two Neighbors.—No. 2.

Mr. HOLMES:—Please permit me to relate the report of a second conversation which I happened to hear between the two neighbors whose conversation I gave you some account of recently.

B. observed to A. that from the manner he expressed himself when they last conversed, he was led to believe that it was his opinion that there was altogether too many of the human race in civilized countries—and that they knew too much; and asked if he had the right view of his sentiments.

A. Yes. I entertain the opinion that nothing is obtained, for the better, by what is called civilization. In the savage or barbarous state there are, you know, few wants. No costly apparel—no dangers, compared with the ten thousand schemes of civilized life,—no expense of gaols or State Prisons—no long sitting Courts, at much expense. In civilized life, we must have our sweet puddings,—our condiments, I believe they are called, to provoke gluttony. All the evils of drunkenness are avoided, where the people know nothing of civilization; and how much evil has this vice caused!—Then, as to clothes, the savages have enough in the skins of their game; and plenty of food, gen-

erally,—or if they lack one meal, it relishes better, the next.—Here, in what you call a civilized state, my wife must have her gauze caps, and costly silk gowns, with uncouth sleeves of the same, or there is a noise and a long face, and I can hardly come near her; while if a squaw can get a handsome shell in her nose, she is satisfied that she excels all her tribe.

B. Then if I understand you, the smaller the number of people there is on the globe, even if there was but one individual, and the less he knows in regard to agriculture, and the arts of civilization, so much the more happiness would be enjoyed. That the Art of Printing has proved a curse, as it enables us more widely to extend our ideas; and if there were none to hear the slander which is sometimes put forth, the better. The idea of improvement, and the experience of past ages, you despise, on the ground if there were none on earth but your noble SELF, there would be much enjoyment. It would much gratify Mr. A., if there was no one to call you Mr.—if this noble world had one inhabitant, and that yourself, you would get along well;—you would have no WIFE, to buy your costly silk gowns, as you call them. Well, sir, all this is as consistent as those who think they know so much they need not, and will not, read anything of the experience of others, which may have been written on agriculture and the arts,—calling it "Book-knowledge," and considering it worthless.—Either your ideas tend to good, or mine,—let the world judge. I ask your pardon,—you are for having no world but yourself;—and give me leave to ask if this is not a little selfish, and unwise—not to say foolish?—What do you know about the complex science of agriculture, more than all the world beside? If you cannot blush, permit me to blush for you.

Here, Mr. Editor, the second conversation ended; and I was glad of it.

ABRASION.

A SUGGESTION.

Mr. HOLMES:—If an individual or association of individuals, have any business to be attended to before the members of our Legislature, like getting an act of incorporation, or a charter for a Bank, railroad, or canal, they do not trust their business to the discretion of members, or the uncertainty of chance, but they send an agent there who is qualified to represent their interest and explain their wants, to the committee before whom their cause is pending. If I have been rightly informed, it is against the rules of the House of Representatives for one of its members to appear before any committee, as an advocate for the interest of any man or class of men. I really rejoice, Sir, to find in the present, as well as in past Legislatures, a disposition to do something to promote the Agricultural and manufacturing interests of the State.

There seems to be a just and conscious feeling abroad, that all are dependant on the producing classes for support, and the support to Agricultural societies and encouragement, by a bounty on wheat has done much, very much, towards producing in our farmers a spirit of enterprise and emulation, which has elevated the character of our State abroad. Although much has already been done, yet more needs to be done.

Our Legislature as a body need information on the wants and necessities of the farmer and mechanic. And how shall that information be communicated to them unless we do it ourselves? Therefore I propose that at the next Cattle show and fair, of the Kennebec Co. Ag. Society, there shall be chosen a man who shall attend the next session of the Legislature, for the special purpose of representing the interest of the farmers and mechanics of

this State. That he shall be chosen for one year, and be paid by subscriptions at that time—that any man, whether he belongs in this, or any other county in the State, shall be allowed to vote in the choice of such agent—that it shall be his duty to attend to the wishes and communications of farmers and mechanics, in all parts of the State—that his name and residence, be published in the Maine Farmer for that purpose—that the agent shall render his account to the next Cattle show and fair after his appointment. I firmly believe that the interest of the producing class do suffer for want of such an agent, and the remedy is in our own hands and no where else.

12 Feb., 1838.

FAIR PLAY.

Science of Agriculture.

The great bar to agricultural improvement, is the degrading idea, which too many entertain, that every thing denominated science, is either useless in husbandry, or beyond the reach of the farmer; whereas the truth is, much, very much that is useful is attainable by those advanced in life, and almost any thing by the young, who will adopt the proper means to obtain it. What is science?—Johnson defines it—"Knowledge; certainty grounded on demonstration; art attained by precept, or built on principles." The adventurous mariner will tell you, that it is science which enables him to traverse every clime, and every sea, with facility and comparative security. Science has contributed essentially to improve every art and branch of industry which administers to the wants of man. It makes us acquainted with the nature of vegetables, of animals, minerals, mixed bodies;—of the atmosphere, of water, of heat and light, as connected with agriculture; of agricultural implements and other mechanical agents, and of agricultural operations and processes. Established practices may be imitated by the merest dolt; but unless he is instructed in the reasons upon which these practices are founded, he can seldom change or improve them.

Intellect is the gift of the Creator; talent is the fruit of culture. The certain way of obtaining knowledge in science, is to be impressed with the necessity of possessing it, in order to prosecute one's business to better advantage. "All may not acquire by the same degree of labor or study, the same degree of eminence; but any man by labor may attain a knowledge of most all that is already known in his particular business." Great men spring from no particular class; they rise from the humble as well as from the higher ranks of life. Franklin was a printer, Washington a farmer;—Sherman a shoemaker, the elder Adams a schoolmaster, Rittenhouse a ploughman, Ferguson a shepherd, Hersehel, a musician—and these all shone conspicuous as philosophers or statesmen. All young men who wish to become respectable, or to excel in agriculture, should be impressed with the necessity of obtaining knowledge in the science of agriculture, i. e. of knowing how things are best done, and why, being so done, they are the best done;—should resolve to obtain this knowledge;—and these two things being premised, there is little doubt of success, at least to a respectable and highly gratifying extent. For "knowledge, like wealth and power, begets the love of itself, and rapidly increases the thirst of accumulation." Science is not the Calypso, but the Mentor of agriculture—the stimulant to prudence and industry, rather than a lure to indolence and sloth.

Mistaken notions of Agricultural Employment. A worthy young gentleman remarked to us the other day, that he had often regretted the Cultivator had not been established four years earlier than it was—for then, said he, "I should have learned in time, what that has taught me, but which I did not know before, viz. that farming may not only be made profitable, but respectable." The truth is, the young gentleman had returned, from studying a learned profession, to the management of his paternal estate, under an impression, but too common, that the cultivation of the soil was rather a mental and unprofitable employment, beneath the care of a gentleman, and which neither required talent, nor conferred honor. This error in opinion led to error in action—he went into speculation. The les-

sons of the
his opinio
too, we ar
loss, but f
This u
led to m
not a littl
of the co
not been p
any more
There is
human ha
to useful a
developme
stantial en
the state
yet, such i
we do not
evate it, a
ate wants.

A corre
Royalton,
farmer th
plains to u
terficies of
upon the f
exterior sh
ionable pu
and he imp
evil. We
alone cure
with usefu
an ingenu
he fruits o
win the sm
—let them
appreciate
and mend

But afte
tion of ou
men do an
est professi
fair, at leas
by mistake
road to we
such will c
culturists b
society to v
and their n
ligence an
Knowledge
ession, as
dom—get

We think
of the subj
through the
here to obse
the whole w
necessary t
rect.—

The tow
Amount
"

Making i
One sixth
poles, the n
145. Divid
divided by 1
each, will b
allowed to o
at 108 cents
will leave 7
which may b
valuation, to
into 735 56 1
pays a littl

sons of the Cultivator, he assured us, had changed his opinion, in regard to rural matters, and in time too, we are happy to add, to save him, not from loss, but from ruin.

This underrating the business of farming, has led to much individual distress, and contributed not a little to the late pecuniary embarrassments of the country. The business of agriculture has not been properly appropriated, either by the people or the government, and we do not know of any more in fault than the farmers themselves. There is no business that is so indispensable to human happiness—none that gives a greater scope to useful study—none that contributes more to the developement of the noblest faculties of our nature—or that tends more surely to secure the substantial enjoyments of life, to individuals and to the state—than the cultivation of the soil. And yet, such is the strange fatuity of our nature, that we do nothing to encourage, to enlighten, or to elevate it, above the lowest employments in life—any further than we are impelled by our immediate wants.

A correspondent, whose letter is post marked Royalton, Vt. and who we suspect is some young farmer that has been jilted by his sweetheart, complains to us bitterly, that the girls prefer the butterflies of the day, to the industrious bees, who toil upon the farm; and that this their partiality for exterior show, drives many a young man to fashionable pursuits in order to secure their smiles—and he imploringly solicits our aid to lessen the evil. We may help, but the young farmers can alone cure the evil. Let them store their minds with useful knowledge—polish their manners, by an ingenuous and civil deportment—economize the fruits of their labor—and if all these will not win the smiles of the favorite fair ones—why then let them alone; and search for others who will appreciate merit—and who can make your butter and mend your stockings.

But after all, there is much truth in the intimation of our correspondent. Thousands of young men do annually forsake the plough, and the honest profession of their father, if not to win the fair, at least from an opinion, too often confirmed by mistaken parents, that agriculture is not the road to wealth, to honor' nor to happiness. And such will continue to be the case, until our agriculturists become qualified to assume that rank in society to which the importance of their calling, and their numbers, entitle them, and which intelligence and self-respect can alone give them. Knowledge and virtue impart dignity to the profession, as well as to the man. Therefore get wisdom—get knowledge.—*Cultivator.*

LEGAL.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.

TAX MAKING.

We think we can more clearly illustrate this part of the subject by supposing a case, and carrying it through the whole process. It is hardly necessary here to observe that unless the valuation is correct, the whole work will be an error. It is therefore necessary that Assessors have the most positive assurance that the footing of the valuation is correct—

The town of B. pays \$109 67 Co. Tax
Amount raised for Schools 350
" " Paupers 200
" " Town chgs. 250

Making in the whole 906 67.

One sixth part of which sum, can be assessed on poles, the number of which we will suppose to be 145. Dividing 906 67 by 6 it gives \$151 11, which divided by 145 the number of poles that amount to each, will be a little over 104 cents; but as we are allowed to overlay 5 per cent, the polls may be put at 108 cents. Deduct 151 11 from 906 67 and it will leave 755 56 to be assessed on the estates which may be supposed to amount according to the valuation, to 25,240 dollars. Now divide this sum into 755 56 by which it is found, that each dollar pays a little over 2 cents and nine mills. But as it

is allowable to overlay as aforesaid, not exceeding 5 per cent, 3 cents may be adopted as the amount on each dollar.

Therefore multiply the foot of each man's valuation by 3, and if there be cents in it, reject the two right hand figures as fractions, and you have the man's tax in dollars and cents.

Sometimes Assessors make a table for casting tax, which is done by first finding the per-centages as above, and say:

100	pays	\$3 00
50	"	1 50
40	"	1 20
30	"	.90
20	"	.60
10	"	.30
9	"	.27
8	"	.24
7	"	.21
6	"	.18
5	"	.15
4	"	.12
3	"	.09
2	"	.06
1	"	.03

In casting by the table, if a man's valuation be 153 dollars, you look at the table and find that 100 pays 3.00
fifty pays 1.50
and three pays 9

Adding these sums, makes his tax \$4 59

As to the form in which the book should be ruled on which the tax should be copied when completed it would be very difficult to describe. It should be a good and well bound book, and may be large enough to contain the taxes for a number of years.

Remember that when the taxes are completed they must be signed by the assessors and the bills given to the collector must also be signed by them. Neglecting to do this will make the whole tax void. Signing the warrant at the end of the collectors bill is not sufficient. Assessors are not obliged to overlay a tax 5 per cent, but they are forbid to exceed this amount—an excess of but a few cents destroys the whole, and an action of trespass will lie against the Assessors if any person's goods, or chattels have been distrained for such tax. The commission for collecting, cannot be included if it will make the tax exceed 5 per cent.

The following is given as a form of a commitment to be written at the end of the bills given to the collector.

To J. H. Collector of taxes for the town of B.—Herewith are committed to you true lists of the assessments of the polls and estates of the persons therein named. You are to levy and collect the same, of each one his respective proportion, therein set down, of the sum total of Dollars,

Cents, (being the amount of lists contained in pages,) according to the exigency of any lawful warrant, touching the same, to you committed. Given under our hands this day of

A. D. 18 .

C. C. }
J. P. } Assessors of
E. E. } said town.

The law makes it the duty of Assessors to certify to the Treasurer the amount that they have overlaid the tax, and we give the following, form of a certificate to be made out and signed by the Assessors and handed to the town/Treasurer that he may also know what directions are given to the collector respecting the payment of the said tax into the Treasury:

J. B. Treasurer of the town of O.

We hereby certify that we have assessed upon the polls and estates of the inhabitants of the town of O, and upon the property of non-resident proprietors laying therein, the sum of dollars Viz:

For County tax

" Town "

Deficiency of highway in 1837

Overlaying

Of which we have committed a list to A. B. collector of said O, with a warrant for the collection thereof, and have directed him to pay — dollars to C. R. Treasury of said County, agreeable to the requirements of a warrant from the Court of County Commissioners, and the balance being the sum of — dollars and — cents to J. B. Treasurer of O, in his successor in that office — on or before the — day of — &c. And to make up and complete his collection thereof by the — day of —

Form of a Warrant to the Collector.

Given under our hands at O, this — day of —
A. D. 1838. A. B. } Assessors
C. D. } of
E. F. } said town.

To A. B. Constable or Collector of the town of O, within the county of S. Greeting

In the name of the State of Maine you are required to levy and collect of the several persons named in the list herewith committed unto you, each one his respective proportion therein set down the sum total of such list it being this town's proportion of a tax or assessment of dollars and cents, granted and agreed upon by the Legislature of said State, at their session begun and held at P. on the day of , for defraying the necessary charges of securing, protecting and defending the same; and you are to transmit and pay in the same unto J. C. B. Treasurer of this State, or to his successor in that office, and to complete and make up an account of your collections of the whole sum, on or before the day of [and also including the further sum of this town's proportion of a tax or assessment of granted and agreed upon by the Legislature aforesaid, begun and held as aforesaid for defraying the usual necessary charges of this county of , as apportioned by the County Commissioners at their session begun and held at in and for said county on and you are to pay in the said sum of unto C. R. Treasurer of said county or to his order, one moiety or half part thereof on or before next and the remainder of said sum on or before Also including the further sum of voted and raised by said town of O at their annual meeting held on the last past, for the support of schools, and of the poor and other current expenses, besides the further sums of the overlayings; and the highway deficiencies for the year put in a distinct column ; and you are to pay in the said sums of and unto A. G. Treasurer of said town or to his successor in that office, one half on or before, &c.] ; and if any person shall refuse or neglect to pay the sum he is assessed in the said list, to distrain the goods or chattels of such person to the value thereof; and the distress so taken, to keep for the space of four days at the cost and charge of the owner; and if he shall not pay the sum so assessed within the said four days, then you are to sell at public vendue the distress so taken, for the payment thereof, with charges, notice of such sale being posted up in some place in the same town or plantation forty-eight hours next before the sale and expiration of the four days aforesaid: And the overplus arising by such sale, if any there be, besides the sum assessed, and the necessary charges of taking and keeping the distress, you are immediately to restore to the owner; and for want of goods or chattels, whereon to make distress for the space of twelve days, you are to take the body of such person, so refusing or neglecting, and him to commit unto the common jail

of the county, there to remain until he pay the same or such part thereof as shall not be abated by the Assessors for the time being, or the Court of Sessions for the said county.

Given under our hands by virtue of a warrant from the Treasurer aforesaid, the County Commissioners, and by virtue of our office of Assessors of said Co., this day of 183 .

A. B. } Assessors.
C. D. }

TO YOUNG FARMERS. Most liberal encouragement.

In the hope that we may not be charged, by more than one 'Justice,' of any political design, so base and treasonable as to deserve death or banishment, we venture to state, that by a law for the late session of our Legislature, a most liberal encouragement is held out for people to settle upon and cultivate those portions of the state not yet disposed of.

By that law, any person or persons, who will actually settle upon the land selected, may purchase the same of the land Agent at the minimum price of fifty cents per acre, and be allowed four years to pay in,—the three first quarters being payable annually in labor upon the roads, (for their own benefit,) and the fourth or last quarter in money at the close of the fourth year.

It also offers, that if twenty persons, or any less number, will go into a town-ship where there are no mills yet erected, take one hundred and sixty acres of land each, settle upon the same, and give bonds that they will erect, or cause to be erected, within three years, a saw mill and grist mill, (which also are for their own benefit,) they shall have deeds of their lands for nothing.

Now let our hardy and enterprising young farmers look to the public lands of Maine—and see how soon they may make themselves rich and independent. The public lands on the Aroostook are represented by Dr. Jackson the State Geologist, who has examined them, (and in this opinion he is fully confirmed by all others acquainted with them,) to be the very best land in the State, especially for the culture of wheat. Generally they are nearly level, or lay in gradual swells, and consist of a very deep alluvial soil, of the limestone formation,—resembling the prairies of the West. The growth of timber is said to be very large, so much so that you may drive horses and teams, and carriages through the wild lands at pleasure, in any direction. There are tracts too, free from all wood, covered with 'blue joint' grass, which makes excellent hay.

A young man who goes and takes up 160 acres, and agrees with others to erect a grist mill and saw mill for their own use, within three years, gets his land for nothing. Those who purchase where mills are already built,—supposing they take the same quantity, but they may take more if they please—will only have to pay twenty dollars annually, in labor upon his roads for three years, and at the end of four years, pay the land Agent the same sum in money. Young men, where can you go West and do any thing like as well as this? —*Gospel Banner.*

CORN. It seems to be a general opinion, that we are to have a good corn season this year. This opinion is derived from the belief that according to the rotation of seasons, it is time to have one. The past winter, compared with several previous winters, has been changed; and it is generally observed that a mild winter is a harbinger of a warm summer.—Should this be the case, we may hope that there will be an extensive corn harvest next autumn. Let not people be discouraged by the failure of that crop for several of the last years. It is to be hoped we have got over that spell of bad seasons, and that some half a dozen now to come will be favorable to corn. This is an important article of bread stuff, and on the whole a profitable crop; for besides the main harvest, the pumpkins and beans which may be grown to advantage in the same field are worth much; and the tops, properly cured, are equal in value to two thirds the amount of hay which would ordinarily be gathered from the same land were it in grass. And even the butts are valuable for manure, and the husks for underbeds, or litter for the stable.

Every ounce that comes from the cornfield is of use.

The Legislature has offered a pretty liberal bounty on corn, and we hope every farmer, and all others who can command an acre or two of land, will put in for a bounty enough to pay their taxes. Let us make a calculation. Suppose there are forty farmers in each town, who will plant 1 acre of corn, each. This is a small calculation; for in many towns, hundreds may, and doubtless will, plant each a cornfield; and many will cultivate as many as six or ten acres. But say there are only 40 to a town, and that each puts but a single acre to corn. He can afford to do this; for if the crop fails, he will not lose much; and if it succeeds that will yield him enough for his family purposes. It is safe to reckon 50 bushels as an average yield. According to Mr. Colman's late Report of his Agricultural Survey of Massachusetts, poor as the lands are there, the average is above that. Now fifty bushels to a planter, and forty planters to a town, make two thousand bushels in each town. The bounty on each acre would amount to \$3.28—bringing into the town from the State Treasury \$130.80. There are about four hundred towns in Maine. At this rate the whole number of bushels in the State would amount to eight hundred thousand bushels; and the bounty to \$52,320.00. Can not, will not, with an ordinary chance, as much as this be raised in Maine next summer? We believe there will be double that quantity grown; because, though there may not be, on an average, forty corn-growers in each town on the average, we doubt not, of the whole number who plant it, the average quantity of land devoted to corn by each farmer, will exceed two acres. Let us show the Legislature next winter, and our brethren in States west and south of us, what Maine can do on the score of corn growing. Let us no longer be reproached on the floor of Congress, with being the Siberian portion of the U. S. where we have to depend upon Southern slave labor for our bread. —*Gospel Banner.*

The Grain-Worm,

It is believed, has diminished the product of the wheat crop, in the districts which it has ravaged for two or three years, at least THREE-FOURTHS—that is to say, it has prevented the sowing of the winter varieties to a very great extent, and it has destroyed, at a fair computation, one-half of the crop which has been sown. Most of the wheat now grown in these districts is of the spring varieties, and these, unless sown late, fare very little better than the winter kinds. When, four years ago the New York State Agricultural Society memorialized the legislature upon this subject, urging the propriety of offering large bounties for the discovery of a preventive of the evil, the Conductor of this journal was told by the chairman of the agricultural committee, who was from the west, that the subject was not worthy of a report, and consequently no report was made. We are only warranted in saying, that had a liberal reward been offered at that time, and had it led to the desired discovery, a million of dollars would have been saved to the farmers of the infected districts, and many millions more, in the coming years, to the state at large. And had no discovery been made no harm would have been done—no public money expended.

The grain-worm has now extended west to Ontario, and in all probability will in a few years pervade the entire wheat country of the west. Admitting that its effects upon the products of the wheat crop there should correspond with what they have been here, how immense must be its injury to our trade, our revenue, and to the cultivators of the soil. The wheat and flour brought upon the Erie Canal, the last year, to the Hudson, was nearly equivalent to a million of barrels of the latter, while an equal quantity, probably, was retained for home consumption. A diminution of one-half of this product would leave very little to pay toll upon the canals, or to go to liquidate our foreign debt, as it has heretofore done. Deduct five hundred thousands barrels from the surplus, and this, at the present price, would amount to five millions of dollars.

It is true, we cannot drive the wheat-worm from our state, by legislation, any more than we can one dollar bill, yet by calling the attention of men of science, and of practical farmers to the subject, by

the hope of a liberal reward, an efficient preventive may be discovered, or one that will materially mitigate the evil. Man is made lord over animated creation; and he is presumed to be endowed with faculties, if suitably improved, that will enable him to exercise that supremacy efficiently. We see the ignorant and the active foresee and avert. We have mastered many of the insect tribes that have preyed upon our crops, our cattle and our bodies; and it is fair, reasoning from analogy, to suppose, that we can master the grain-worm—if proper and adequate encouragement is offered, by the state, for the discovery of a mode of doing it. —*Cultivator,*

Summary.

FAT AND HEAVY.—J. H. Underwood, Esq. of Fayette, who has become well known in this County for the number of his fat oxen which have usually taken the Society's premium, has now on hand a yoke which weighs over four thousand pounds. We have lost the memorandum which we took of their weight, but think it was 4180. Mr. Underwood thinks they will weigh 3200 after they are dressed. The lovers of fat beef had better engage them.

WHEAT raised in Cumberland County, on which a Bounty has been paid by the State.

	Bushels.	Bounty.	Census.
Baldwin,	849	73.28	1133
Brunswick,	1,283	104.98	4136
Bridgton,	3,697	301.82	1863
C. Elizabeth,	465	41.54	1741
Cumberland,	297	26.65	1525
Danville,	1,217	104.34	1282
Durham,	1,191	103.47	1832
Falmouth	200	18.37	2068
Freeport,	318	29.39	2659
Gorham,	105	9.50	3032
Gray,	472	41.95	1671
Harpowell,	191	16.27	1344
Harrison,	3,180	252.25	1161
Minot,	7,266	577.50	3326
Naples,	687	55.63	722
New Gloucester,	987	76.84	1861
North Yarmouth,	812	72.73	2722
Otisfield,	4,525	325.29	1257
Poland,	3,964	322.67	2251
Portland,	30	2.60	15637
Pownal,	825	69.55	1232
Raymond,	3,203	255.43	1882
Scarborough,	204	17.07	2244
Sebago,	1,621	125.26	646
Standish,	88	10.30	2270
Westbrook,	94	8.07	3755
Windham,	24	2.27	2207
Unincorporated Places,			100
	37,802	\$3,055,06	67,619

The greatest crop in proportion to the number of inhabitants in this County, was in the town of Otisfield, and is a little over 3 bushels and 18 quarts to each inhabitant. Harrison raised 2 bushels and 23 quarts. Sebago, 2 bushels 15 quarts. Minot, 2 bushels and 5 quarts.

From the New-Orleans Bee.

OUTRAGE ON THE AMERICAN FLAG.

The following important intelligence we received at a late hour last evening:

On board the steam ship Columbia, {
Near New-Orleans, March 26.

Leaving Galveston on the morning of the 21st ult. for Velasco, we soon discovered two Mexican vessels of war, one a brig under a press of canvas, making for us, the other a large ship lying at anchor. The latter soon got under way and joined the chase; but after following us three hours they both gave it up. Landing our passengers at Velasco, and taking on board several others, we stood on our course for New-Orleans, and when about ten miles from Velasco we again discovered the same vessels that gave us chase in the morn-

ing. T
actually kept the
we raise
vate sign
more than
the Mex
grape ar
and can
being a
which fo
fired at
aiming a
necting a
the flag
Altho w
ing stopp
ing, the
Wright
outrage
wanted c
as he wa
want you
got them
shot at t
three mu
him as h
forward
steam pa
extraordi
ed one a
upon the
that Capt
threat he

Thus e
ceeded o
searched

To the P
Gentle
appearanc
stage thi
ening his
longing to
put up fo
a great qu
sor was d
was found
his own l
Henry A
dated at I
found in b
of variou
Lake On
inquest w
returned a
Printers
the above
ceased.

A man
dischargin
or steam.
force, at th
switch Reg

The de
comber o
an Engine

THE LI
for some t
representa
licensing o
on Wedne

Hon. Isa
from Mary
last, and in
in both bra

FERTIL
in Michig
corn, 1,400
bushels of
marked lite

A fire o
which laid
the citizens
olate one h
Church sto

ing. The brig shot across our starboard bow effectually to intercept our flight if attempted. We kept the national colors flying from the moment we raised our anchor in the morning, also the private signal of the Columbia at the main. On dividing, in order to prevent our flight, at a little more than a musket shot distance, the brig hoisted the Mexican colors and fired a gun loaded with grape and ball, which passed within a short distance of us; shortly after another gun with grape and canister, which passed close under our bow; the ship at the same time hoisting her colors, and being a very short distance from us fired a ball which fell on our starboard side, the brig again fired at us with grape and canister, evidently aiming at our colors, as one of the shrouds connecting them with the mast was cut through, and the flag at the same time perforated by the ball. Altho we were lying perfectly still, the engine being stopped, and within forty or fifty yards of the brig, these acts of violence were manifested. Capt. Wright feeling justly indignant at such a gross outrage to his country's flag, demanded what they wanted of him, why they continued to fire at him as he was entirely defenceless? They replied, we want your papers. Capt. W. rejoined, Come and get them, and G-d d-m you if you fire another shot at me I'll blow you to h—. Immediately three muskets with buck and slug were fired at him as he stood alone by the wheel house on the forward deck. At that instant, the engineer let the steam partially escape, which from its strange and extraordinary noise to these brave Mexicans, caused one and all, with a solitary exception, to fall upon their faces, apprehending (as we supposed) that Capt. W. intended to put in execution the threat he uttered a few moments previously.

Thus ended this encounter. Capt. Wright proceeded on his way triumphantly without being searched.

LANCASTER, N. H. April 4, 1838.

To the Publishers of the Portland Advertiser:

Gentlemen—An unknown person of respectable appearance, arrived at this place in the Bethel stage this afternoon. At about 9 o'clock this evening his dead body was found in the shed, belonging to Mr. J. C. Cady's hotel, (where he had put up for the night) with his throat badly cut and a great quantity of blood near him. A bloody razor was discovered at his feet, the case of which was found in his pocket. He had evidently taken his own life. In his pocket was a note signed by Henry A. Hull, payable to Daniel D. Smith and dated at Boston, Dec. 29, 1826. There was also found in his pocket, a paper, containing the names of various places on the route from Portland to Lake Ontario, signed by Robert Fletcher. An inquest was held upon the body by a jury, and returned a verdict of self murder.

Printers of other papers are requested to insert the above for the benefit of the friends of the deceased.

R. STEPHENSON, Coroner.

A man in New York has invented a mode of discharging balls without the agency of powder or steam. The balls are thrown by a centrifugal force, at the rate of 500 to 1000 per minute.—*Ipswich Register.*

The deuce they are. Our old friend L. L. Mecomber of Gardiner, invented and patented such an Engine four years ago.

En.

THE LICENSE LAW. The bill which has been for some time in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on repealing the law authorising the licensing of retailers of ardent spirits, was passed on Wednesday by a vote of 229 to 104.

Hon. Isaac M'Kim, one of the Representatives from Maryland, died at Washington on Sunday last, and in consequence, business was suspended in both branches of Congress on Monday.

FERTILITY AT THE WEST. There were raised in Michigan the past year, 1,000,000 bushels of corn, 1,400,000 bushels of oats, and 1,500,000 bushels of wheat. The inhabitants there it is remarked literally "live in clover."

A fire occurred at Natchitoches, on the 17th, which laid a portion of the town in ruins. Before the citizens could check its progress, it had laid desolate one half the square upon which the Episcopal Church stood. The loss is estimated at \$90,000.

Miss Martineau tells of a gentleman she met on ship board, who being one day asked if percussion caps were used in a regimen of which he had frequently spoken, replied that he did not know, as he had not inquired much into the costume of the army.

It is said, that the hotel keepers of Cincinnati, keep a lot of shingles and Jack knives on their bar room mantle pieces, for the purpose of affording travelling Yankees every facility for the exercise of their whittling propensities without danger to the furniture.

McLean's Mills, in Hope, Maine, took fire on Wednesday last, and were consumed. Mr. Sam'l Sumner lost clothing-mill and machinery, valued at \$800; Benj. McLean lost carding-machine, worth \$400; John Arnold lost hides, worth \$200; other losses, \$300.

FIRE AT VICKSBURG. The New Orleans Merchants' Transcript of the 30th ult. says, the steamer Sultana arrived this morning and reports, that the Pinkard House, and several other large buildings, were burnt down on the 27th inst. Loss supposed to be from 75 to \$100,000, no insurance.—The fire was still burning when the Sultana left.

'What's your eggs a dozen, marm?' said an old skinflint one day to a market woman. 'Twenty cents, sir.' 'Aint you rather high in your price—nineteen pence is enough for eggs.' 'Perhaps such an old hunk as you are may think so; but if I was a hen, I would n't lay eggs for a cent a-piece, I know.'

Texas has laid a claim to two counties in Arkansas, adjacent to her boundary, about which some difficulty will be likely to arise. A majority of the people side with Texas, and refuse to pay taxes or to recognize the jurisdiction of Arkansas. They have organized counties, elected representatives to the Texan Congress, Coroners, Sheriffs, &c.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 2.

From the Boston Patriot.

At market 240 Beef Cattle, 50 Sheep, and 500 Swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—A small advance was effected; we quote extra at 7 25; first quality 6 75 a 7; second quality 6 50 a 6 75; third quality 5 50 a 6 25.

Sheep—All at market were taken in one lot at about 5 25 each.

Swine—Lots to peddle at 7 1-4 a 7 1-2 for Sows, and 7 1-4 a 8 1-2 for Barrows; at retail 9c for Sows and 10c for Barrows.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Webber, Mr. WILLIAM SMITH to Miss LUCY ANN ROLLINS.

In Guilford, by Willard Hammond, Esq. Mr. Charles Robinson, 2d, to Miss Louisa J. Brown.

In Norridgewock, Mr. Charles D. Ferrin to Miss Mary Savage. Mr. Asa Blackwell to Miss Lucy R. Withee.

In Anson, Mr. Josiah Paine, Jr. to Miss Lovina Bryant, both of New Portland.

DIED.

In Skowhegan, Mr. Elias Fairbanks, aged 28, formerly of Gardiner.

In New Portland, Mr. Joseph D. Millay, aged about 22 years.

In Norridgewock, Caroline, wife of Daniel H. Grinnell.

In Madison, Mrs. Sally, wife of Mr. John Colby, aged 46.

In Mercer, Mr. Seth Hinkley, aged about 24.—Laura, daughter of Amos Ingalls, aged 3 years and 7 months.

In Steubenville, Mr. John Johnston, aged 106, a Revolutionary soldier.

FOR SALE IN GARDINER,

On the road from Hallowell to Litchfield, and 4 1-2 miles from the former, a good farm, which has been well cultivated, and has 150 rods of stone wall on it. It contains about 93 acres—and is now occupied by Mr. Carlton.—For terms of sale apply to Joseph Carlton and Joseph Carlton, Jr. on the premises, or to the subscriber at Hallowell.

CHS. VAUGHAN,

April 6, 1838.

if -10

Fresh Garden Seeds

At Lincoln's Agricultural Seed Store.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public generally, and to his friends and customers in particular, that he has greatly enlarged his stock of *Agricultural, Garden, and Flower Seeds*, which has been selected with much care from the most experienced Growers of seeds in the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York; that many rare and valuable new varieties have been added, which makes his assortment more extensive than can be found in any other seed store in the State, and that he is frequently corresponding with Messrs. Hovey, Boston, Mr. Belden, Connecticut, and Messrs. Prince of Flushing near New York, which enables him to procure at short notice any variety or quantity of seeds which he may not have. They are put up as usual in papers with short printed directions, for their culture and use, marked 6 1-4 cents, and 12 1-2 cents, and packed in boxes containing from \$5 to \$10 worth. 33 1-3 per cent. discount from the marks will be made to those who wish to buy to sell again with the privilege of returning the unsold seeds; and 40 per cent. discount will be made to all those who will pay for the whole amount of seeds received on or before the first day of Sept. next.

All orders by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to.

R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, March 30, 1838.

33c

S. R. FELKER

Has on hand a large and extensive assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Camblets, Velvets and Vestings. Also, a large assortment of ready made Garments. Garments cut and made in a genteel and fashionable style, and warranted to fit.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase for cash will find it to their advantage to call at this establishment.

Hallowell, Feb'y. 17, 1838.

2

GRAVE STONES

The subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand, (near the foot of Winthrop st.—on the River side of Main St.) where he keeps a very large assortment of stone—consisting of the beautiful New York White and Blue Marble—Thomaston Marble—Quincy Slate stone, &c. & &c.

He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Paint stones, &c., that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1000 feet of stone—some almost, if not quite equal to the Italian White Marble—also his (PRICES) Workmanship, after more than a dozen years' experience—if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other place in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call for their trouble. His shop will readily be found by its open front, finished monuments, &c. in sight. To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made. Chimney Pieces, Hearth stones, &c. furnished to order.—All orders promptly attended to; and all kinds of sculpture in stone done at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, JR.

Hallowell, Dec. 2, 1837.

43



FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS,

For sale by the Subscriber. The varieties, particularly the Pears and the Plums, were never before so fine,—the assortment so complete.—Also of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape Vines—a superior assortment of finest kinds; and of all other hardy fruits.

20,000 *Morus Multicaulis* or Chinese Mulberry Trees can still be furnished at the customary prices, if applied for early. This being all that now remains unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, and Herbarious plants, of the most beautiful, hardy kinds—Splendid Peonies, and Double Dahlias.

4,000 Cockspur Thorns; 10,000 Buckthorns—for Hedges.

800 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various colors and fine kinds.

Harrison's Double Yellow Rose, new and hardy; color fine—it never fails to bloom profusely.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places, and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered.

Transportation to the City is without charge.

Address by Mail, Post paid.—Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

51—June.

WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan. 25, 1838.

POETRY.

THE WATCH GUARD.

She wove a chain of silken thread
For him she loved so well and long,
And when 'twas finished, smiling, said,
"Tis like love's fetters, soft, yet strong."

But months flew by—the chain was broken,
She gazed upon its links, and sighed;
Alas! 'twas then a bitter token,
Of all her early love and pride!

For he had played the false one's part,
Around whose heart she'd bound that string;
And now, 'twas like her own young heart,
A slighted and a broken thing!

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUR CHILDREN. Sit down among your little children, and let me say a word to you about family government. We good people of America, in our rage for self government, are in danger of not governing ourselves. Our lads grow up insubordinate; finding out, to our and their cost, that 't is a free country. An English traveller could find no boys in the United States; all being either children or men. The evil is undeniably on the increase.—Parents are abandoning their reigns; and when once this shall have become universal, all sorts of government but despotism will be impracticable.

Take that froward child in hand at once, or you will soon have to be his suppliant rather than his guide. The old way was perhaps too rugged, where every thing was accomplished by mere dint of authority; but the new way is as bad on the other side no man is reduced to the necessity of choosing an extreme.

We often visit houses where the parents seem to be mere advisory attendants, with a painful sinecure. Let such hear the words of a wise Congressman, of New Jersey, and a signer of the Declaration. "There is not a more disgusting sight than the impotent rage of a parent who has no authority. Among the lower ranks people, who are under no restraints from decency, you may sometimes see a father or mother running out into the streets after a child who has fled from them, with looks of fury and words of execration; and are often stupid enough to imagine that neighbors or passengers will approve them in their conduct, though in fact it fills every beholder with horror." I am afraid none of us need go many rods from home to witness the like. What is commonly administered as reproof is worse than nothing. Scolding rebukes are like scalding potions; they injure the patient. And angry chastisement is little better than oil on the fire. Not long since I was passing by the railroad from Newark to New York. The train of cars pursued its furious way immediately by the door of a low "shanty," from which a small child innocently issued, and crossed the track before us just in time to escape being crushed by the locomotive. We all looked out with shuddering, when lo! the sturdy mother more full of anger than alarm, strode forth and seized the poor infant, which had strayed only in consequence of her own negligence, gave it a summary and violent correction. Inference: parents often deserve the strokes they give.

Implicit obedience—and that without question, expostulation or delay—is the keystone of the family arch. This is perfectly consistent with the utmost affection, and should be enforced from the beginning, and absolutely. The philosopher whom I cited above, says of parental authority: "I would have it *early* that it may be *absolute*, and *absolute* that it may not be *severe*. It holds universally in families and schools, and even the greater bodies of men, the army and navy, that those who keep the strictest discipline give the fewest strokes."—Some parents seem to imagine that their failures in this kind, arise from the want of a certain mysterious *KNACK*, of which they conceive themselves to be destitute. There is such a knack, but it is as much within reach, as the knack of driving a horse and chaise, or handling a knife and fork, and will never be got by yawning over it.

Not only love your children, but show that you love them; not by merely fondling and kissing them, but by always being open to their approaches. Here is a man who drives his children out of his shop because they pester him; here is another who is always too busy to give them a good word.

Now I would gladly learn of these penny-wise and poundfoolish fathers, what work they expect ever to turn out which shall equal in importance the children who are now taking their mould for life. Happy is that child which is forced to seek for companions more accessible and winning than its father or its mother.

You may observe that when a working-man spends his leisure hours ABROAD, it is at the expense of his family. While he is at the club or the tavern, his boy or girl is seeking out-of-door connexions. The great school of juvenile vice is the STREET. Here the urchin while he "knuckles down at law," learns the vulgar oath, or the putrid obscenity. For one lesson at the fireside, he has a dozen in the kennel. Here are scattered the seeds of falsehood, gaming, theft and violence, I pray you as you love your own flesh and blood, make your children cling to the hearth-stone. Love home your self; sink your roots deeply among your domestic treasures; set an example in this, as in all things else, which our offspring may follow. The garden plant seems to have accomplished its great work, and is content to wither, when it has matured the fruit for the next race;—learn a lesson from the plant.

Arrangements of the Kennebec and Boston Steam Navigation Company, for 1838.

The Superior Steam Packet NEW ENGLAND, NATHANIEL KIMBALL, MASTER, will leave Gardiner every Monday and Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M. for Boston.

Leave Lewis' wharf Boston every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M. for Bath and Gardner.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from, Hallowell, Augusta, Waterville and Bangor on the arrival of the Boat and on the days of her sailing. Hack fare from Augusta 37 1-2 cts. Hallowell 25 cents.

FARE.

From Gardiner to Boston, \$4.00 }
Bath " " 3.50 } AND FOUND.
Deck Passengers 3.00

During the past winter, the New England has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and the proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense to render her in all respects worthy of public confidence. That she is the fastest boat on the eastern coast is now universally admitted, and her superiority as a safe and comfortable sea boat has been fully proved.

AGENTS.

J. REED, Augusta.
C. G. BACHELDER, Hallowell.
J. J. JEROME, Bangor.
L. H. GREEN, Gardiner.
M. W. GREEN, Boston.

Gardiner, April, 1838. 34

Machine Cards and Filleting.

T. B. MERRICK keeps constantly on hand a large supply of Machine Cards and Filleting, from one of the best Factories in New-England, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Also Card Cleaners, Comb Plate, Emery and Card Tacks. 34

April 6.

Field Seeds.

Golden Straw wheat; Black Sea Wheat; Malaga wheat; Holton wheat;—Bald Barley; Two Rowed Barley;—Dutton Corn; Early Canada do; White Canada do;—Skinless Oats;—Marrowfat Peas.

For sale by

R. G. LINCOLN.

April, 5, 1838. 34

ASSIGNEES NOTICE.

To whom it may Concern—Notice is hereby given that Abner M. Stinson of Richmond, has assigned to us the subscribers, all his estate, real, personal and mixed, including all demands of every description, in trust for the benefit of his Creditors, by deed of assignment, Executed and delivered the 10th day of March, A. D. 1838.—Said deed of assignment is deposited with Samuel Dinslow, and kept at his dwelling house in Richmond, where any and all the creditors of the said Stinson are hereby notified to call and become parties thereto, according to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL DINSLAW, } Assignees.
JAMES W. GRANT, }
Richmond, March 10, 1838. 3w-6-pd.

GARDEN & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

HOVEY & Co.,
Seeds men,

No. 9, MERCHANTS' Row.....BOSTON,
HAVE now on hand and for sale at their Seed Store a large and extensive assortment of GARDEN, FIELD, GRASS & FLOWER SEEDS of the growth of 1837,—at wholesale or retail, warranted of the best quality.

Grass and Field Seeds of every description, viz. Herbs Grass, Red Top, Northern and Southern Clover, White Clover, Lucerne, Orchard, Rye and Dew Grass, Millet, &c. &c. Spring and Winter Wheat, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Indian Wheat, Mangold Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Sugar Beet, Honey Locust, White Mulberry, Early and Late Potatoes for seed, Early Dutton, Phinney and other fine and celebrated varieties of Seed Corn, &c. &c.

Vegetable Seeds comprising one of the best assortments to be found in New-England. It would be impossible to enumerate the varieties in an advertisement. Every new and superior kind is annually added to our stock.

Flower Seeds. An assortment exceeding four hundred varieties, embracing all the newest and most rare and choice kinds in cultivation; reared principally by ourselves at our garden near Boston, and warranted true to their names. Among the number are assortments of double German Aster, Lennices, Balsams, &c. &c.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees: Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, &c. Asparagus and Kelp-yar roots of the best kinds. A superb collection of Double DAHLIAS. Greenhouse plants, Hardy flowering Shrubs, Bulbous flower roots, &c. Books on Agriculture, Horticulture and Botany. Garden Tools and every thing supplied for the Garden.

Dealers and others furnished on accommodating terms with GARDEN SEEDS by the pound, bushel or ounce; also in Boxes, containing every variety wanted, put up in papers ready for retailing, each kind labelled with the name and particulars of cultivation. A liberal discount made from retail prices.

* Having for a long period been engaged in raising seeds and cultivating plants of all kinds, we feel assured that we can supply our customers with articles of genuine quality and true to the kinds ordered. In the selection of Wheat, Corn and other agricultural seeds, we give the greatest attention.

Orders directed to HOVEY & Co., 9, Merchants' Row....Boston, will meet with immediate attention, and be faithfully executed.

HOVEY & Co.

BEES—BEE HOUSES.

Beard's Patent Bee Houses, with Bees in them or without Bees. Price, with Bees in them and the Right for one farm, from twenty-five to fifty dollars apiece. The above Bee Houses contain from two to four swarms each, in two separate apartments; each apartment contains two hives and thirty-six boxes; the whole house contains seventy-two boxes and four hives—and is so constructed that you have no occasion to kill any Bees for time.

Price of empty Bee Houses, with a farm Right, fifteen dollars; Right without a house, for a farm, five dollars; Right for a good town for keeping Bees, forty dollars; those not so good, in proportion. Letters, post paid, will receive immediate attention.

EBENEZER BEARD.

New Sharon, March, 1838.

6m5.

The Maine Farmer IS ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, In a quarto form, making at the end of the year a volume of over 400 pages, to which will be given a Title Page and Index.

TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum, if paid within the year—\$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year.

In any town where we have not less than six subscribers, we will appoint an Agent who will receive the pay for a year's subscription in grain or any kind of produce that is not liable to be injured by frost, and is convenient of transportation to market, at such price as it is worth in said town.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services, so long as they continue their subscription.

Any paper will be discontinued at the request of a subscriber when all arrearages are paid, and if payment be made to an agent, for two numbers more than have been received.

All letters to insure attention must come free of postage, directed "to the publisher of the Maine Farmer, Hallowell."